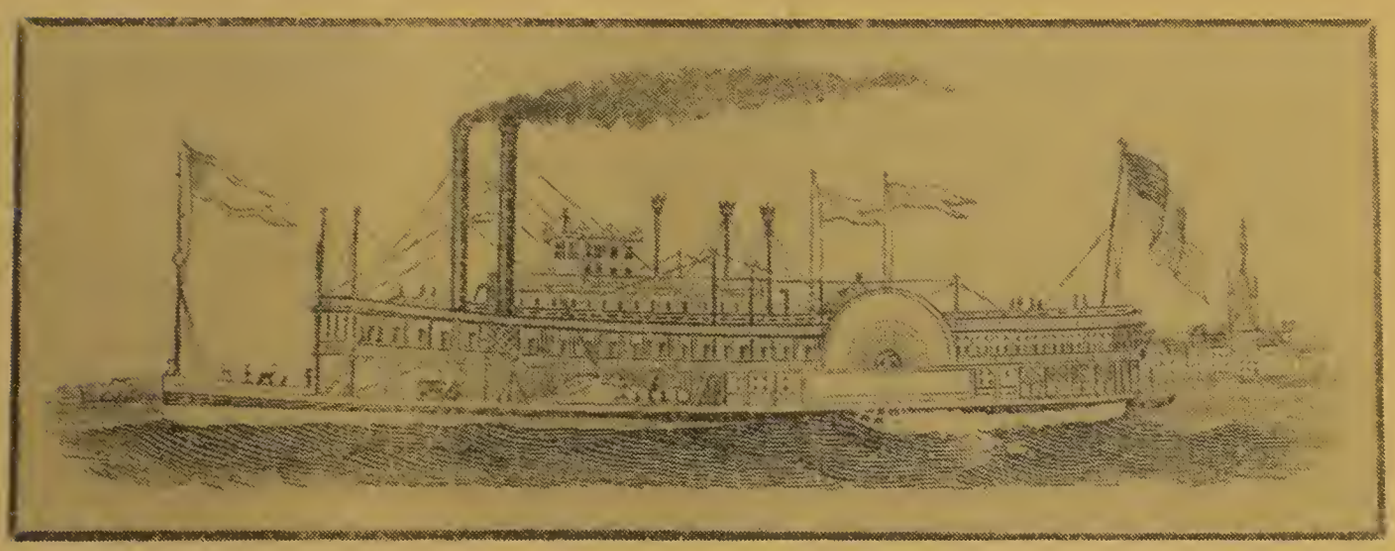
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 16 JULY, 1991

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



An Unlisted St. Louis Counterstamp p. 4

Freedom on Paper Money p. 6

Early Washington Copper Pieces p. 13

Phoenix Transportation Co. of St. Louis p. 17

MIDWEST MONEY

- Quality rare coins and currency our specialty
- Buy and sell ANA, PCGS & other certified coins
- Want lists Solicited
- Estate, Bank and Individual Appraisals
- National Teletype Service
- Complete Numismatic Library

For over 20 years **Midwest Money** has been exclusively engaged in buying and selling rare U.S. coins and currency. We attribute our success to policies that encourage repeat business...fast courteous service, accurate grading and realistic prices.

Bought • Sold • Traded

WE PAY CASH

Park Free In Lot Next To Store

9-5 Monday-Friday — 9-1 Saturday

863-0990

110 S. Central Avenue, in Clayton

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 16 **JULY, 1991**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
5005 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63111 Telephone (314) 481-7630

CONTENTS

John A. Bush	MNS President's Report	2
	MNS Officers and Board of Directors	3
Eric P. Newman	An Unlisted St. Louis Counterstamp	4
Gene Hessler	Freedom: She Appeared on Paper Money Before She Reached the Capitol	6
	Teresa DeFrancisci: Model for the 1921 Peace Dollar	10
John A. Bush	Early Washington Pieces	13
Michael G. Pfefferkorn	The Phoenix Transportation Company	17
Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Black Portraits on Modern Coinage Part II: Modern Africa	21
Heather Robertson	Commemorative Coinages of Prince Andrew	28
	Library Report	30
	NUMISMATIC EVENTS AND CALENDAR	
	Future Numismatic Events	32
	Metro Area Numismatic Organizations	33
	Ancient Coinage Study Group	34
	World Coin Club of Missouri	35
	Missouri Numismatic Society	36

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Midwest Money	**Inside front cover**
Whitman Publishing Company	**Inside back cover**
Martin World Coin	**Outside back cover**
Capital Plastics, Inc.	**9**
Numismatic News	**18**
South County Coin and Jewelry	**18**
Dansco	**19**
Arch City Supply Company	**19**

MNS PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by

John A. Bush

Once more, it is my pleasure to offer our hospitality to all attending the Missouri Numismatic Society's 31st Annual Coin festival. Our diligent volunteers and dedicated Convention Committee Chairpersons are to be commended for their efforts toward making this year's festival an outstanding numismatic gathering.

I cannot emphasize enough how justifiably proud we, as a society, should be of our devoted volunteer members, who undertook the arduous preparations for the recent 52nd Central States Convention, May 10-12, 1991. MNS served as the host club, and because of these volunteer members, we can now include this noteworthy event in the long list of MNS' achievements. I want to personally thank both Mike Dwyer for assuming the General Chairmanship of the 52nd Central States Convention, and Sid Rosenberg for taking on the Bourse Chairmanship duties for this event. The convention could not have taken place without the efforts of these two talented men. However, no job is of lesser importance than another. Therefore, while it is not poassible to single out each of the rest of our talented, unselfish volunteers in this report, I want every chair, co-chair, and worker who contributed to the success of the convention to know that their efforts should be applauded by every member of the MNS.

Once again, MNS excelled in its fundamental role of being the region's numismatic educational leader during the Central States Convention. We are grateful to the following members for helping MNS maintain numismatic educational leadership as our basic principle: Exhibits Chair James Moores; Exhibits Co-Chair Paul Liestritz; Educational Forum Moderator and also Best of Show Exhibits recipient Gene Hessler; and Educational Forum Speaker Dan North.

Our immediate goal is to finalize the legal requirements to change the Society's tax status to that of a non-profit educational organization. Our long range plans, to be developed during the next 16 months, will be determined in part by the amount of revenue earned from the Central States Convention as well as from this 31st Annual Coin Festival. Our most important asset remains the MNS Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand in St. Louis City. Last year the Society procured a new computer system to facilitate cataloging and wider membership awareness of our valuable reference holdings.

facilitate cataloging and wider membership awareness of our valuable reference holdings.

As President of the MNS, I extend an invitation to all our visitors to join our vibrant organization. Information and membership applications can be obtained at the Registration Table. We trust this 31st Annual Coin festival will present the opportunity to enjoy the "camaraderie of numismatics" to the fullest.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

OFFICERS

President	John A. Bush
1st Vice President	Ken Thompson
2nd Vice President	David Frank
Corresponding Secretary	Jenny Nusbaum
Recording Secretary	Carol Bush
Treasurer	Sidney L. Nusbaum
Librarian	Earl Biffle

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas Appelbaum	Francis B. Shea
Michael J. Dwyer	Malcolm Thompson
Daniel North	Russell Vogelsang
Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Greg Voss
Terry Schaub	

PUBLICATIONS

Editor; Computer Production	Daniel North
Advertising Manager	Sidney L. Nusbaum
Monthly Newsletter	Jenny Nusbaum

AN UNLISTED ST. LOUIS COUNTERSTAMP

by

Eric P. Newman

The worn 1803 U.S. half dollar, whose obverse is counterstamped H. M. Brown / St Louis M^{O}, is apparently the earliest dated U.S. coin bearing a Missouri counterstamp.

H. M. Brown was listed in St. Louis city directories as a gunsmith working and living at 26 1/2 Olive (1838-1839) and 28 Olive (1840-1841). The Federal census of 1840 recorded Henry M. Brown as self-employed in "manufactures and trades." His occupation as gunsmith provides insight into the purposes of the counterstamp, which identified the guns he made and turned coins into

advertisements for his business. In 1842, Brown moved to Oak St. between 2nd and 3rd.

The personal history of Henry M. Brown and his family is fragmented. He immigrated to St. Louis either from New York or Kentucky (the Census taker's poor handwriting obscures this fact). Brown lived in St. Louis from 1838 through at least 1841. He marrried fifteen-year-old Martha Ann Williams on May 2, 1838 when he was 24 years old. Martha was a Missouri native whose parents, Olly and Mary J. Williams, owned a farm in St. Louis County. Olly Williams emigrated from Ireland and Mary was born in Virginia. The 1840 census also revealed that he owned a female slave between the ages of 10 and 24.

Henry and his wife Martha had a daughter under the age of 5 when the 1840 census was taken. She is not included in the detailed 1850 census. Since there is no record of the Browns in any city directory after 1842, not are they listed in the St. Louis City cesnsus for either 1847 or 1849, it seems reasonable to assume that the Browns moved from St. Louis City sometime during or after 1842. In 1850, however, they lived with Martha's parents in the 82nd district of St. Louis County. There is no information as to when this move occurred, but Henry was still listed as a gunsmith in the 1850 Federal census. Ties to the Williams side of the family were strong enough that the Browns named their son after Martha's father. Ollie Brown was born sometime in 1849. Perhaps they all prospered in St. Louis County on the Williams farm.

FREEDOM: SHE APPEARED ON PAPER MONEY BEFORE SHE REACHED THE CAPITOL

by

Gene Hessler

Those who have seen the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. notice a figure on the pinnacle of the dome. Freedom, the creation of Thomas Crawford, stands 19 1/2 feet tall and weighs 14,985 pounds. The tip of her cap is 307 1/2 feet above the ground.

Crawford originally named her Armed Liberty and wanted her to wear a liberty cap, a centuries-old symbol that identified freed slaves in the ancient world. This symbol was objectionable to Jefferson Davis, who, as Secretary of War in the 1850s, was in charge of construction at the U.S. Capitol. Crawford compromised, as he finished his work in his studio in Rome, and placed a feathered-eagle cap on Freedom.

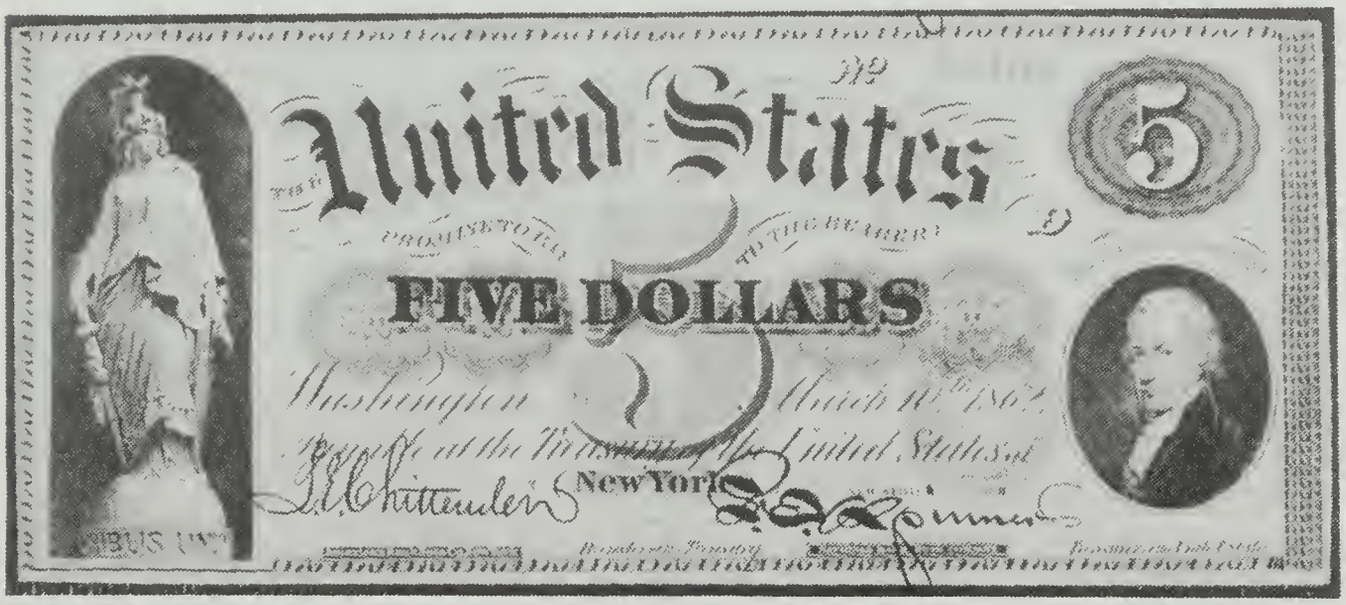
It took one year to bring the casts for the statue from Italy to New York. In October, 1862, the gigantic bronze form was cast at the Clark Mills foundry in Baltimore, Maryland. The five plaster molds are now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Unless you see a photograph or postcard with the image of this giant, symbolic figure, she might appear as just another nondescript statue in a city that has more formally erected places for pigeons to rest than any other. There are exquisite examples of statuary in Washington, but pigeons don't discriminate. At 307 1/2 feet, perhaps Freedom escapes what statues at ground level do not. However, she also escapes the discerning eyes of those who would like to return her vigilant glance.

In 1861, even though the population of the Unitred States was only 32 million and few had the opportunity to visit our nation's capital, a larger portion of the population was familiar with the features of Freedom than the 250 million Americans living today. The reason: Crawford's Freedom waas an engraved subject on contemporary paper money.

At precisely 12 noon on December 2, 1863, the head of Freedom, the last of five bronze-cast sections of the immense statue was bolted to the others atop the Capitol dome. Notwithstanding, an engraved image of Freedom

appeared on paper money as early as 1860. U.S. demand notes dated August 10, 1861 were the first Federal bank notes to be issued after the Civil War began. Freedom and a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, were the subjects of the $5 denomination (see illustration below).

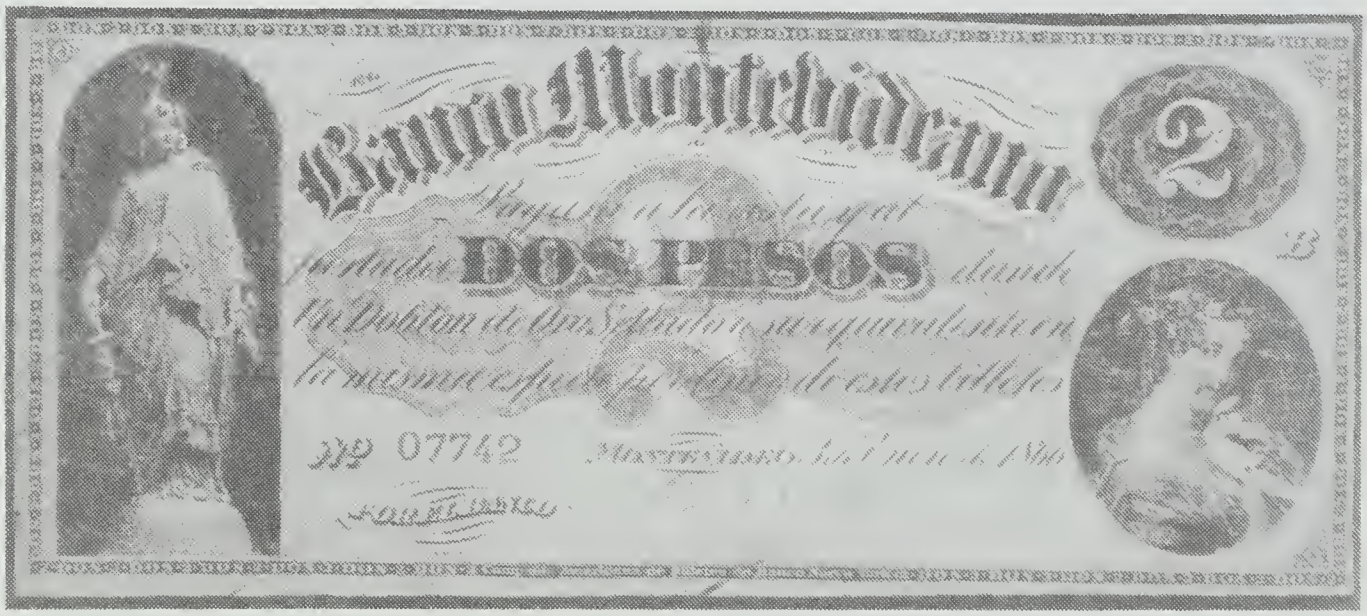


The National Bank Act was passed in 1863. This allowed state and private banks, which issued their own bank notes, to either join the National Banking System or pay a 10% tax on all notes they issued. Banks that joined the system were granted a 20-year charter after depositing U.S. bonds equal to 90% of the national bank notes it could issue. In the 1860s, therefore, private bank note companies prepared bank notes and security paper for the U.S. government and for state and private banks. In 1860, almost two years before the first U.S. demand notes were issued, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Savannah, Georgia issued a $5 note with the engraving of Freedom as part of the design (illustrated below).

The Harrisburg Bank of Pennsylvania followed with a $5 note which, while of different design, also included Freedom on the face. At least one additional bank note included the same engraving--the Bank of Giles in Pearsburg, Virginia.

The American Bank Note Company (ABNCo) was contracted with to prepare these notes, as well as the U.S. demand notes. In addition to producing domestic bank notes and security paper, ABNCo produced bank notes for a number of Latin American governments and private banks.

The Banco de Manuel Antonio de Luzarrago in Ecuador, and authorized note-issuing bank, had a 10-peso bank note prepared by ABNCo. The Owen G. Hanks engraving of Freedom was chosen as one of two vignettes to grace this large green and black note (Pick S115). This attractive note is extremely scarce. Freedom appears on another Latin Amwerican note, the 2-peso note from the Banco Montevideano in Uruguay (Pick S354) (illustrated below).



This note clearly mimics the design pattern of the U.S. $5 demand and United States (legal tender) notes; the latter were issued in 1862 and 1863. There are other examples where Latin American notes imitate notes that circulated in the U.S.

The engraving of Freedom includes two design features that one would think, upon request, would have been deleted when the engraving was used on notes of other countries. The first is the clasp with an "S" within a larger "U" just above the waist of Freedom. The second design feature is the symbolic 13-letter motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, visible at the base of the statue. This base is deleted on some notes, though the illustrated note from Ecuador includes it.

Thus, Freedom had already appeared on two U.S. Federal bank notes and at least two state bank notes before the statue was placed on the Capitol dome.

Perhaps it was the use of Freedom on the Farmers and Mechanics note in 1860 and the Harrisburg note in early 1861 that prompted Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase to advise ABNCo about future designs under consideration. In a letter dated July 20, 1863, the Secretary notified ABNCo that "all the work must be new or not have been used...." Fifteen years later the first Division of the National Currency Bureau, now the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, would be equipped to engrave and print all U.S. bank notes, stamps, and other security paper.

Thomas Crawford, the sculptor of Freedom, was born in New York City in 1813. He died in London on October 10, 1857, soon after Armed Liberty, ultimately Freedom, was completed. Owen G. Hanks, the engraver of Freedom and other subjects on U.S. currency, was born in Troy, New York about 1820; he died in 1865.

Day and night, in all kinds of weather, Freedom keeps her vigil high above the Capitol. If you visit our nation's capital, take notice and give her a nod of appreciation.

IF IT'S WORTH HOLDING ONTO, IT'S WORTH A Capital® HOLDER.

T.M.

Manufacturers of Plexiglas® Plastic Holders, Covers and Displays plus Walnut Plaques, Awards and Desk Accessories.
For Collectors *Since* 1952

Send $2.00 in postage for catalog and price list

Also available at stores or thru dealers.

Capital Plastics Inc.

P.O. Box 543 MNS Massillon, Ohio 44658

DEALERS: Contact Arch City Supply Company

TERESA DEFRANCISCI: MODEL FOR THE 1921 PEACE DOLLAR

When MNS member Gene Hessler was living in New York City as curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, among his friends was Teresa (Carafelli) DeFrancisci, wife of Anthony DeFrancisci, the designer of the well-known Peace Dollar issued from 1921 to 1935.

Teresa came to the United States at age five from Naples, Italy with her family. She was awed by the sight of the Statue of Liberty as the Italian steamer entered New York harbor. After the Peace Dollar was issued, Teresa DeFrancisci wrote to her brother in Italy, remembering the day she struck a pose that imitated the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty she had first seen 16 years earlier. She told her brother that she felt proud to have served as the model for Miss Liberty on the new coin: "It was a dream come true."

Teresa told Gene Hessler that the image on the coin was not meant to be a likeness of herself, but only an idealized portrayal of what her husband had in mind. In 1971 Gene decided to write a story about Teresa on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Peace Dollar. The story was published in Coin World. On this 70th anniversary of the coin in 1991 it seems appropriate to show the photographs below. One is a portrait of Teresa at the time she modelled for the coin; the other shows her with Gene Hessler some fifty years later.

Mrs. DeFrancisci died just over a year ago. According to Gene, "she was a lovely lady, and I am fortunate to have known her."

EARLY WASHINGTON PIECES

by

John A. Bush

During the middle of the last century, coins, medals, and tokens paying homage to George Washington began to be eagerly collected by numismatists. This was the era of numismatic growth in the United States. Most of these pieces honoring Washington were made in America during and after his lifetime, but there were also a number of pieces made in England as well as France. A large number of examples were widely circulated. Thus they are highly desired by collectors and they have become an essential extension of the U.S. colonial series. The following selections are part of my collection of these fascinating copper pieces pertaining to our first president, George Washington.

The Georgius Triumpho token depicts a whimsical bust on the obverse. Its reverse shows a standing goddess behind a railing composed of 13 bars and fleur de lis (from the royal coat of arms of France), with inscription VOCE POPULI. The legends are believed to refer to the termination of the hostilities of the American Revolutionary War. This piece is either of French or English manufacture. The precise circumstances surrounding the purpose of this controversial token are still being debated. It is probably the only Washington piece to be produced in the year signified, 1783.

Both the Washington military bust cents--the Large Military Bust and the Small Military Bust--are dated 1783 but were actually struck between the years 1815 and 1820. They were extremely popular, and circulated in the U.S. at the value of one cent and in England at the value of a halfpenny. Thomas Wells Ingram designed these pieces, and his initials appear at the lower left on the reverses, below the seated figure influenced by the Britannia on English coinage. The initials E.S. are seen to the lower right on the reverse, standing for Edward Savage, who is thought to have made the model which Ingram followed to develop his design.

The Washington Draped Bust cent, depicting Washington with the drapery of a Roman emperor, is also dated 1783, but is a contemporary piece to the Military Bust cents that was manufactured by Ingram following Savage's design during the period 1815-1820. Its reverse lacks the T.W.I. and E.S. initials.

The 1783 Unity States cent, showing a left-facing draped bust with the insciption WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE, displays peripheral, diagnostic planchet striations, which were part of the manufacturing process, simulating "wear." The minters believed the striations would promote the pieces' acceptance among the population. Since the reverse design resembles the reverse of the "Draped Bust' of regular U.S. large cents of 1796-1807, this issue also falls into the non-contemporary status of the aforementioned Military Bust and Draped Bust cents. Walter Breen has conjectured that the obverse bust of the Unity States cent more closely resembles Napoleon Bonaparte than George Washington.

The design of the Washington Double Head cent is again attributable to the 1815-1820 period. The same portrait punch appears on both the obverse and the reverse, making it a genuine "two-headed" piece. Actually, the portrait of Washington on this issue was adopted from that on the Duke of Wellington tokens which were struck in Canada. This "Duke of Wellington" punch was also employed on the Washington Large Military Bust cent described above.

The handsome 1793 Washington Ship halfpenny has a left-facing military bust of Washington on the obverse, and a fully rigged sailing ship sailing right on the reverse. The reverses of these pieces all exhibit die buckling. This issue is of English origin. Its edge is lettered PAYABLE ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. From 1787 to 1796 the collecting of halfpenny-sized copper tokens became a national craze in England, with most pieces being manufactured to meet the whims of collectors of the period.

Another token minted for collectors is the 1795 Washington Grate token. As is the previous piece, this issue is part of the English halfpenny Conder

token series. Large quantities of these tokens made their way to the U.S., where they openly circulated at the value of one cent. This particular issue was made by Kempson & Son, who were prolific manufacturers of merchant tokens, for the company of Clark & Harris, who specialized in stoves and grates in the Bishopgate area of London. Accordingly, the token displays a coal-burning fireplace and grate as the reverse design.

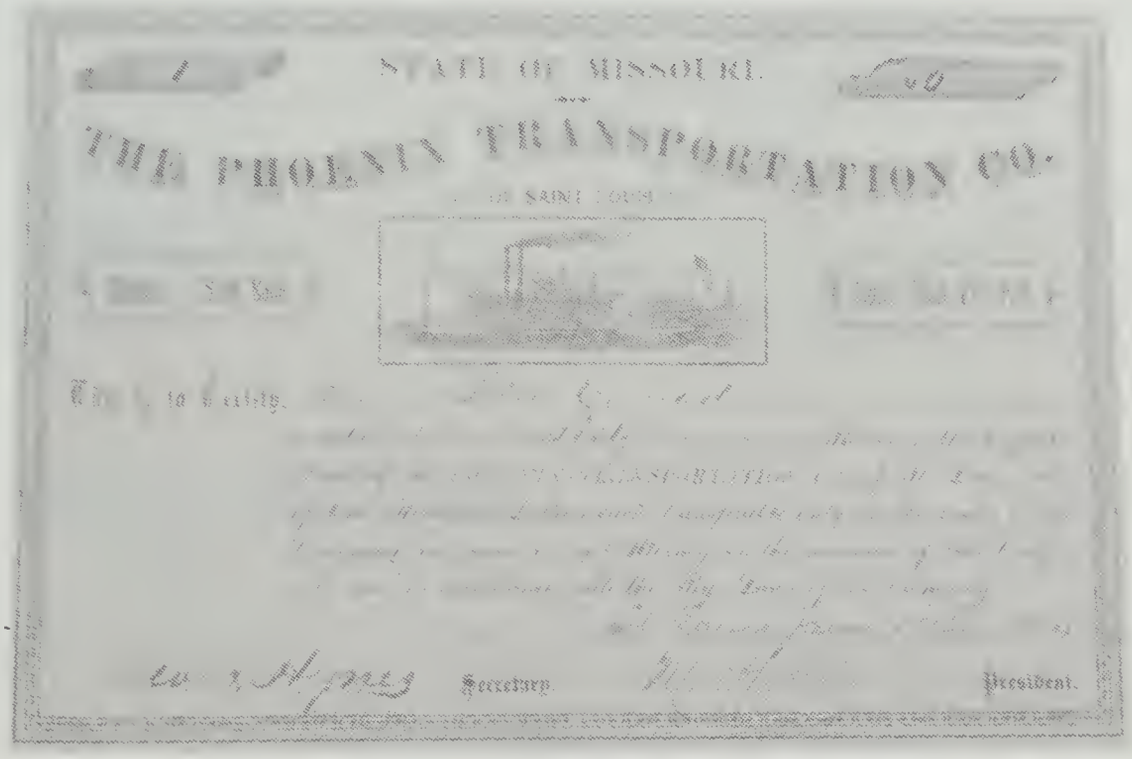
Specifically struck for collectors were Liberty and Security halfpenny and penny tokens. These were struck in 1795, with the halfpenny dated and the penny undated. A penny specimen is illustrated here. The edge of the piece is inscribed AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS, which is a testimonial to America's role as a harbor for those seeking freedom and sanctuary.

The last piece illustrated is the peculiar North Wales token, which may have circulated at the value of a halfpenny. 1795 is the accepted issue date of this presumed contemporary counterfeit, which depicts a bust of Washington , and a reverse showing a harp surmounted by a crown. The North Wales halfpenny deviates sharply from other English-made Washington pieces, which are well-struck. This issue exhibits inadequate die detail (no doubt to simulate wear), artificial aging, and insufficient weight. These features indicate the issue was made with intent to defraud by giving the piece a simulated "circulated" appearance.

THE PHOENIX TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

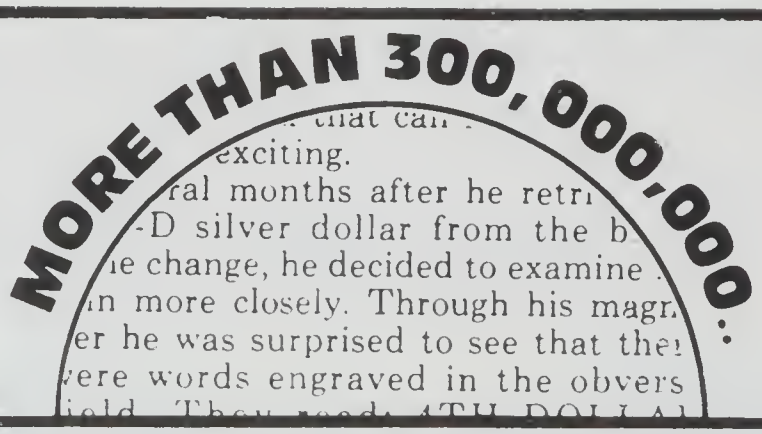
by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn



Memory of the Phoenix Transportation Co., an ephemeral steamboat company, may have been preserved only by what is perhaps a unique stock certificate issued January 19, 1874 to Peter Conrad. The certificate, except for a central vignette of a steamboat, is rather plain. (An enlargement of the steamboat vignette graces the cover of this issue of the MNS Journal.) The company, incorporated in St. Louis under the laws of the State of Missouri, never appeared in the St. Louis city directory listings. All evidence, including the fact that the certificate was never transferred even after the owner's estate was finally settled, suggests that the firm collapsed shortly after it was founded.

The 1870's was a period of economic turmoil. From 1873 to 1877 a major depression gripped the country. Still, the entrepreneurial drive was not to be denied. The tale now shifts to the participants. Company president Milton H. Crapster, who lived in St. Louis possibly as early as 1865, was a captain for the Missouri River Packet Co. in 1871 and began The Phoenix Transportation Co. in 1874. Captain M. H. Crapster was listed with "light" as


MORE THAN 300,000,000
exciting.
ral months after he retri
-D silver dollar from the b
ie change, he decided to examine
in more closely. Through his magn
er he was surprised to see that the
vere words engraved in the obvers

. . .words on numismatics have been published in the pages of Krause Publications titles since 1952.

When it comes to numismatic knowledge, our publications speak for themselves. That's why collectors and investors alike look to our flagship publication, NUMISMATIC NEWS, as the hobby leader.

The latest hobby news, timely delivery, the hobby's only full-time Washington News Bureau, trustworthy advertising and a comprehensive overview of the hobby that's second to none. You'll get all this, and more, every week in NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Delivering The News — It's What We Do Best!

numismatic news
FEATURING COIN MARKET

700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990

SOUTH COUNTY COIN AND JEWELRY

SPECIALIZING IN GOLD COIN JEWELRY. COMPLETE LINE OF ITALIAN 14KT CHAIN.

DIAMOND REMOUNTS. REPAIRS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

BRING IN YOUR UNWANTED JEWELRY FOR OUR OFFER.

3700 LEMAY FERRY RD. IN COVINGTON MANOR SHOPPING CENTER

892-3678

NUMISMATICS

A Family Hobby

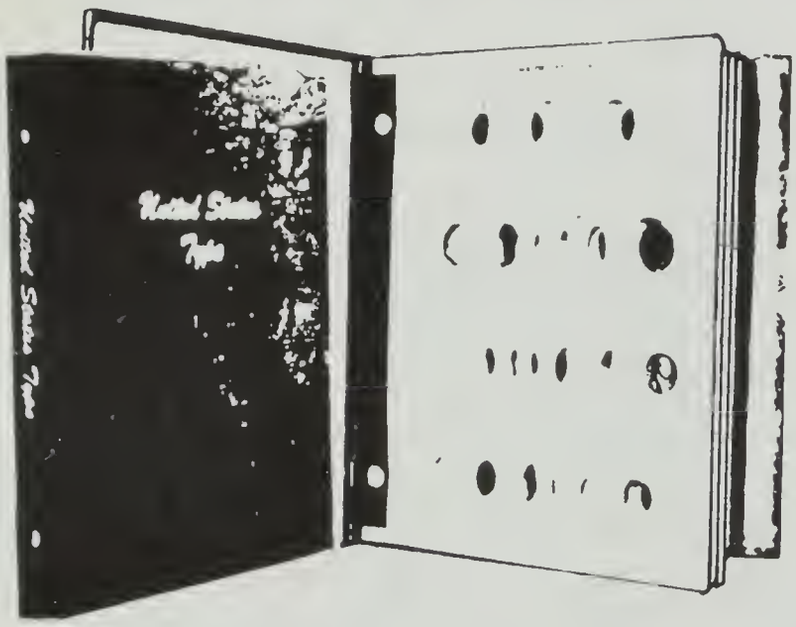
TO LEARN MORE—

VISIT THE MNS!

CHECK THE CALENDAR PAGE

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

DANSCO® "World Coin Library" Albums



- MODERN UP-TO-DATE
- LOOSELEAF FOR PAGE REMOVAL & ADDITION OF NEW PAGES
- COINS VISIBLE BOTH SIDES AND PROTECTED BY ACETATE SLIDES.
- SIMULATED LEATHER EMBOSSED BINDER BEAUTIFULLY GOLD STAMPED.
- FINEST MATERIALS & CRAFTMANSHIP.
- ADDITIONAL PAGES AVAILABLE.
- SUPPLEMENTED WITH ADDITION OF NEW PAGES.

Superb Albums for United States and Foreign Coins by Dansco.

Loose-leaf hinged pages, plastic coated and washable. Port sized to hold average coin securely and covered with acetate slides to protect both sides of coin. Ports are imprinted to properly identify coins. Pages are housed in a two-post simulated leather binder and beautifully Gold Stamped. A quality that remains long after the price has been forgotten. Albums you will be proud to own.

ATTENTION DEALERS
FULL LINE OF COIN, STAMP and BASEBALL CARD SUPPLIES

ARCH CITY SUPPLY CO.

P.O. Box 13490
St. Louis, MO 63138
314-868-8697

- Whitman
- Dansco
- Capital
- Anco
- Bausch & Lomb
- Harco
- Krause
- Jeweluster
- Topps
- Pro Set
- Allstate Cases
- Luxo Lamps
- Cowens
- Impel
- Fleer
- Upper Deck
- Hoops
- Score
- Enor
- H.E. Harris
- Scott Publ.
- Minkus
- White Ace
- Lighthouse
- Snowgard
- Glassines
- Protecto
- Donruss

and many, many more!
Wholesale to Dealers Only

Serving the Midwest Dealers
Since 1976

his occupation in 1876. This strange designation may be clarified by his description as master of the U. S. Light House Steamer "Lily" from 1895-1897. Other directories listed Milton H. Crapster only as a captain or riverman. He died c.1898.

The secretary, George A. Hynes, was probably the entrepreneurial spark in the company. Hynes was a steamboat clerk (1864), partner in Wolff & Hynes (liquor dealers c.1865-1875), partner with Richard Tresise (tobacco agents in 1876), cigar dealer (1877-1878), bookkeeper (1879), a partner with Ernest P. Bell in Hynes and Bell (mining brokers -1881), notary (1886-1891), partner with Bernard G. Farrar (George A. Hynes & Co. notaries and real estate agents 1892-1893) and real estate dealer in 1894-1896. George A. Hynes appears to have been the type of risk taker who could build a personal fortune. By 1877 Hynes was sufficiently successful to move his residence away from downtown to the developing areas west of 20th street. In 1895 he lived at 4485 Berlin (now Pershing) Ave. in the Central West End. Hynes died c.1897.

The investor who purchased the first fifty shares of stock at $100.00 each was no stranger to the steamboat business. Peter Conrad was a riverman by 1851 and a steamboat captain by 1852. He may have fallen on hard times since he was unlisted in 1853 and is recorded as a wood dealer in 1854. Conrad was a steamboat captain (1859-1860, 1864-1870 and 1873). In 1865 he captained the "Steamer Desmoines." The St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co. employed Conrad as a superintendent (1871-1872) and captain (1875). He was the superintendent for the Mo. Sand Co. in 1874. Conrad then is recorded as a clerk (1876) and again as a captain (1877-1881). He may have begun his own business in 1883 when he was listed as having an office (no explanation was given!). From 1884 to 1892, Peter Conrad was associated with the Conrad Lumber and Tow Boat Line. From 1893 until his death in 1900 Peter Conrad was retired.

Between 1870 and 1900, St. Louis expanded along with the American economy. Despite two major depressions, fortunes large and small were gained and lost. The Phoenix Transportation Co. may be only a footnote to this drama but it illustrates the character of early American capitalism which became the economic foundation for the modern world. Each of these men gambled on the future. Each may have lost. Each tried again!

BLACK PORTRAITS ON MODERN COINAGE
PART II: MODERN AFRICA

by

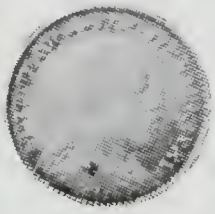
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Eighteenth-century European expansionism concentrated on the New World and by the mid-1700s, France had been removed as a contender, leaving only Britain and Spain as major players. British industrialization created a need for new markets. Even as the slave trade was being phased out in the early 1800s, a new European imperialism began and Africa became the object of a revived colonial race between Great Britain and France. They contended for control of the Mediterranean Arab states, but subsaharan Africa was foreboding for a time due to disease and ignorance of the region. These were overcome by new weapons and medicines, explorers, missionaries, and trading companies. By 1885 all Africa except Liberia and Ethiopia was divided into colonial territories. Great Britain and France held the largest portions, with Belgium gaining the largest single colony, the Belgian Congo. Lesser territories were claimed by Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy, and the independent Boer Republics.

A reconstituted Ethiopia was the first black African nation to issue coins with portraits of its rulers. Although portraits of blacks appear on currency of French colonies, there are no colonial coins with black faces. The colonial empires, seriously weakened by the two world wars, began to collapse by 1960. The transition to independence in the British and French colonies was relatively smooth. However, Belgian and Portuguese experiences were extremely violent.

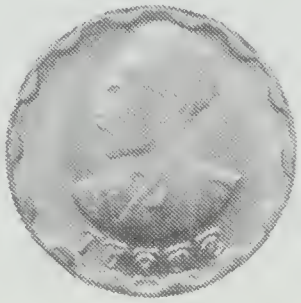
With independence came the desire to leave the past and to look to the future. Native governments, good and bad, took control of the fate of black Africans. Nearly all black African coin portraits belong to the post-colonial era. Illustrated below are moderately priced examples of black portrait coins from the many interesting series issued by countries of Africa.

ETHIOPIA



MENELIK II: 1 gersh

MENELIK II (1844-1913) was the emperor of Abyssinia and King of Shoa. In 1889 he succeeded Yoannes IV. His reign is notable for the resistance to Italian colonization and his total victory over an Italian army at Adowa on March 1, 1896. Due to illness, Menelik II abdicated in favor of his nephew, Lij Yasu.



HAILE SELASSIE: 10 matonas

HAILE SELASSIE (1892-1975), born Ras Taffari, became regent and heir when his cousin Zauditu (Judith) became Empress of Ethiopia in 1916. Zauditu died in 1930 and Haile Selassie became emperor. Italian forces conquered Ethiopia in 1936, and Haile Selassie went into exile until 1941 when British troops restored his throne. He instituted many reforms and hosted the conference which founded the Organization of African States (1963). The last Solomonid ruler, he was overthrown by a military coup in 1974 which ended the longest royal line in history.

GAMBIA

SIR DAUDA KAIRABA JAWARA: 1 butut

SIR DAUDA KAIRABA JAWARA (b. 1924), a former minister of education, led the Progressive People's Party at the beginning of The Gambia's independence in February, 1965. He was elected prime minister, which office he held until 1970

when The Gambia became a republic and Jawara became its first president.

GHANA

KWAME NKRUMAH: 25 pesawas

FRANCIS NWIA KOFIE KWAME NKRUMAH (1909-1972) was the first president of Ghana and a leading proponent of anticolonialism and pan-Africanism. He founded the Convention People's Party, and became prime minister of the Gold Coast in 1952. In 1957, the Gold Coast became the independent state of Ghana. His rule was ended by a military coup in 1966.

IVORY COAST

FELIX HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY: 10 francs

FELIX HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY (b. 1905) was a Baoule chief, farmer, and doctor who founded a farmers union which developed into the African Democratic Rally. In November, 1960, he became the first president of the independent Ivory Coast. Houphouet-Boigny headed a single-party system and maintained a pro-western foreign policy.

KENYA

JOMO KENYATTA: 50 cents

JOMO KENYATTA (KAMAU WA NGENG) (c. 1891-1978) led Kenya's struggle for Kenya's independence and served as president of Kenya from 1964 until his death. He lived in London for 15

15 years, active politically and as an anthropologist. He was imprisoned after the bloody Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, and was released in 1961. As president, he maintained a "nonalignment policy" in foreign affairs, developed a strong sentral government, and contributed to Kenya's political stability.

LESOTHO

MOSHOESHOE II: 1 lisente

MOSHOESHOE II is the independent ruler of the Kingdom of Lesotho, formerly the state of Basutoland. He took the throne in 1966.

MALAWI

HASTINGS KAMAZU BANDA: 1 tambala

DR. HASTINGS KAMAZU BANDA, a member of the conservative Malawi Congress Party, crushed his progressive opposition shortly after independence in 1964. By 1967 Banda began to build a personal dictatorship. In July, 1971, he was made Life President.

RWANDA

GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA: 10 francs

GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA became the first president of independent Rwanda after the division of Ruanda-Burundi in 1961. He was reelected in 1965 and 1969.

Regional factionalism led to a military takeover by Major General Juvenal Habyarimana who then became president.

SEYCHELLES

JAMES MACHAM: 1 rupee

JAMES MACHAM became the first president of the Seychelles Republic when it became independent from Great Britain in 1976. His prime minister, Albert Rene, seized power in 1977.

SIERRA LEONE

SIR MILTON MARGAI: 1 cent

SIR MILTON MARGAI formed the Sierra Leone People's Party in 1951 and became the nation's first prime minister. Sierra Leone became independent in 1961. He won the first elections (1962) and ruled until his death in 1964.

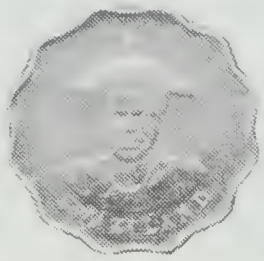
DR. SIAKA STEVENS

DR. SIAKA STEVENS, trade union leader, led the opposition to Sir Milton Margai. In 1967 Stevens nearly gained control of the government, but was invited to govern in 1968 following a second army rebellion. A one-party system was declared in 1978. By 1980 Stevens faced heavy popular opposition.

SWAZILAND

SOBHUZA II: 1 lilangeni

SOBHUZA II (1921-1982) was chief of of the Ndwandwe branch of the Zulu people, and reigned as independent ruler from 1968 to 1982.



MSWATI III (MAKHOSETIVE): 5 cents

MSWATI III (MAKHOSETIVE) is current ruler of Swaziland. From 1982 to 1986 his mother, Queen Ntombi, shown on the coin to the left, acted as regent.

TANZANIA

JULIUS K. NYERERE: 20 senti

JULIUS K. NYERERE (b. 1922) became prime minister of independent Tanganyika 1961, and president in 1962. The country was styled Tanzania with the annexation of Zanzibar in 1964. He has been described as a non-Marxist socialist. In 1978-79, Nyerere sent troops to Uganda to depose dictator Idi Amin Dada.

ZAIRE

JOSEPH-DESIRE MOBUTU: 5 makutas

JOSEPH D. MOBUTU (MOBUTU SESO SEKO) emerged as military strongman in 1964. Power transferred to the military when he became president in 1965. His economic and monetary reforms revitalized the economy. In 1971 the country was renamed Zaire as part of a campaign to eliminate Christian and

foreign influences. Although this policy was reversed in 1976, Zaire's economy was severely damaged.

ZAMBIA

KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA: 50 ngwee

KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA (b. 1924) led the only major political party when Zambia achieved independence in 1964, and became the country's first president. Zambia was proclaimed a one-party state in 1972, and Kaunda was reelected in 1973 and 1978.

CENTENNIAL OF THE ANA

Did you know that 1991 is the centennial year of the American Numismatic Association? Founded in October, 1891, the ANA is one of the leading numismatic organizations in the U.S. Membership includes approximately a half million personal members and about 1,800 individual clubs worldwide. The Missouri Numismatic Society is proud to be a club member. The ANA headquarters building in Colorado Springs, CO, was dedicated in 1967. The ANA's well-known journal, The Numismatist, first published in 1888, predates the organization itself. Among the ANA's many other educational services are its large library, its program of awards and prizes including the Heath Literary Award, the Medal of Merit, and the Farran Zerbe Award, the promotion of Coin Week (first introduced in 1924), competitive exhibits and annual educational forums at the ANA conventions, and the Young Numismatists program. Slides, films, videotapes, and new and reprinted publications in all fields of numismatics are available. The ANA has struck many medals over the years, and awards the annual Numismatic Art Award for Excellence in Medallic Sculpture. ANA's Certification Service (ANACS) was begun in 1972, and has included grading coins for a fee since 1979. The Any worthy person who has an interest in the collecting and study of coins, paper money, tokens, medals, or related items may apply for membership. Write to the ANA at 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

COMMEMORATIVE COINAGES OF PRINCE ANDREW

by

Heather Robertson

Prince Andrew, Duke of York and second son of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, is a member of the House of Windsor, a family name dating from World War I. The royal family's German ancestry includes the line of Hanover whose male line was succeeded by Queen Victoria in 1837. Victoria married prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was replaced by Windsor in 1917.

Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward was born February 8, 1960, and was educated at Gordonstown in Scotland. In 1978, he was awarded his flying wings and in 1979 began a 12-year term at the Royal Naval College. In 1981, Andrew joined the 280th Sea King Squadron and later fought with bravery as a helicopter pilot in the 1982 Falkland Islands war with Argentina. He felt in jeopardy when the enemy directed a message at him that said, "This one is for you, Prince Andrew." His war service in the Falklands was remembered with the opening of Mount Pleasant Airport in 1985.

Prince Andrew also visited the South Atlantic Islands of Ascension and St. Helena in 1984. Both places issued commemorative coins for the event.

Prince Andrew's marriage at Westminster Abbey on July 23, 1986 to Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Major Ronald Ferguson, was a big news event. Andrew and Sarah became Duke and Duchess of York, titles traditionally given to the reigning monarch's second son and his wife. The dukedom holds no land or income, but provides Andrew with a seat in the House of Lords.

Though a commoner, Sarah is descended from king Charles II (1660-1685) and is a fourth cousin to Princess Diana of Wales, a close chum. Sarah's family background also includes her parents' divorce in 1973. Her father remarried, and, in addition to an older sister, Sarah has a much younger half-brother, Andrew. Even after marrying, Sarah continues working in publishing. In 1987, she wrote "Budgie," a children's book. her hobbies include horseback riding and skiing. Andrew enjoys photography and takes many press pictures of himself, Sarah, and their daughter, Princess Beatrice.

Andrew may inherit the British throne only if his older brother Prince Charles has no surviving heir.

Coins portraying the Duke and Duchess of York commemorate their wedding. Coins featuring Prince Andrew alone note his royal visit to the South Atlantic in 1984 and his bravery in the Falklands war. These commemoratives document a personal romance and popular attraction to the royal family. A brief catalog of coins portraying Prince Andrew follows.

COINS FEATURING PRINCE ANDREW, DUKE OF YORK

I. Ascension Island - Royal Visit

KM6, 1984	50 pence	copper nickel
KM6a, 1984	50 pence	.925 silver

II. Falkland Islands - Opening of Mount Pleasant Airport

KM21, 1985	50 pence	copper nickel
KM21a, 1985	50 pence	.925 silver

Falkland Islands - Prince Andrew's Wedding

KM23, 1986	25 pounds	.925 silver

III. Isle of Man - Prince Andrew's Wedding

KM173, 1986	1 crown	copper nickel
KM173a, 1986	1 crown	silver/copper nickel
KM173b, 1986	1 crown	.925 silver
KM173c, 1986	1 crown	.374 gold
KM173d, 1986	1 crown	.917 gold
KM173e, 1986	1 crown	.950 platinum

IV. St. Helena - Royal Visit

KM13, 1984	50 pence	copper nickel
KM13a, 1984	50 pence	.925 silver

V. St. Helena-Ascension - Prince Andrew's Wedding

KM7, 1986	50 pence	copper nickel
KM7b, 1986	50 pence	.925 silver
KM7c, 1986	50 pence	.917 gold

VI. Western Samoa - Prince Andrew's Wedding

KM63, 1986	Tala	copper nickel

LIBRARY REPORT

The MNS Library at 5005 South Grand in St. Louis City (telephone 314 -481-7630) continues to be a leading numismatic resource for the region. Assisted by Terry Schaub, librarian Earl Biffle has begun the process of creating computerized records for the several thousand books, auction catalogs, and journals held by the library. The library has joined the St. Louis Regional Library Network, which is one of several regional library networks within the state of Missouri. As it continues to acquire materials in fields of numismatic studies, from ancient coinage to modern US and world coins, tokens, and paper money, the library is clearly an important asset to the Society and is members. In addition, with the new metal library shelving. computer system, photocoper, and cleaning equipment obrtained during past two years, the library has become a comfortable place for research as well as meetings and other occasions. The MNS Board is continuing to develop long-range plans for the library. This year, both a Library Committee including several Board members chaired by Earl Biffle, and a new Book Selection Committee were appointed.

The Library acquired significant new books, catalogs, and magazine items during the year. A very small selection from these new reference items is listed below.

Andrews, Arthur, Australasian tokens and coins; a handbook, 1921.

Arnold-Biucchi, Carmen, The Randazzo Hoard, 1980 and Sicilian chronology in the early fifth century B.C., 1990.

Butcher, Kevin, Roman provincial coins; an introduction to the "Greek Imperials".

The Charlton colonial token workbook, 1st ed., 1988.

The Charlton standard catalogue of Canadian colonial tokens, 2d ed., 1990.

Coins and the archaeologist, 2d ed., ed. John Casey & Richard Reece.

Cordry, Scott Eric, The modern coinage of Sweden, 1971.

Curtis, James W., Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt, with Milne, Leaden Egypto-Roman coinage and The Currency of Egypt in the fifth century, Durst.

Keary, Charles Francis, A catalogue of English coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon series, 2 vols., repr. Seaby, 1970.

Lyall, Bob, The tokens, checks, metallic tickets, passes, and tallies of the British Caribbean & Bermuda.

Mayhew, Nicholas, Coinage in France from the Dark Ages to Napoleon.

Narain, A. K., The coin types of the Indo-Greek kings, 1968.

Overton, Al C., Early half dollar die varieties, 1794-1836, 3d ed., 1990.

Partin, Randall D. & James D., Georgia trade tokens, 1990.

Rulau, Russell, U.S. merchant tokens, 1845-1860, 3d ed.

Schenkman, David, Virginia tokens.

Shafer, Neil, Banknotes, scrip and paper ephemera of Milwaukee, 1990.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

1991

September 28-29	**St. Clair Numismatic Society Fall Show** Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, IL, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
_____	**Greater Kansas City Numismatic Show** Park Place Hotel, 1601 Universal, Kansas City, MO.
_____	**World Coin Club of Missouri Show,** Holiday Inn West/Airport, St. Charles Rock Rd. at I-270, St. Louis, MO
_____	**Fifth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention** - Cervantes Convention Center.

1992

February 15-16	**Dupo Coin Show** - Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, IL, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 21-23	**St. Louis Numismatic Association Show** Breckenridge Hotel, near Highway 40 and Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO
May 16-17	**Central Coin Club annual show** Days Inn, Sedalia, MO
July 31-Aug. 2	**MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 32ND ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL** Place to be announced, St. Louis, MO.

METRO AREA NUMISMATIC ORGANIZATIONS AND EVENTS

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The **St. Clair Numismatic Society** meets at the Charles E. Nichols Community Center, 515 E. "D" St. in Belleville, IL, at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month except in July and August.

The **Dupo Coin Club** meets the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dupo, Illinois V.F.W. Hall (located one block past the high school on South Fifth St.--eight blocks to the V.F.W. Hall at 200 N. Fifth St.).

MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile Tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coinage Study Group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri for the study and advancement of study of the ancient world through its coinage. This group is well into its eleventh year of providing without charge enjoyable educational programs to anyone interested in the coinage of the ancient or medieval world.

The group meets about five times a year on a somewhat irregular schedule. Most of the meetings are held at the Missouri Numismatic Library at 5005 S. Grand at Delor. Because of its vast amount of reference material, the library has provided an ideal meeting place.

Over the past ten years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics. These have usually been illustrated with color slides and/or actual coins and artifacts. During these sessions, the science of numismatics expands into the disciplines of history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, arts and manufacturing techniques.

Other activities include round table discussions, "show and tell" sessions, and assistance in identification of coins, including some found in recent archaeological excavations. Participants enjoy these activities as much as the scheduled programs. If you have the urge to learn more about ancient coins or if you have coins you want to have identified, come and join our study group. Your input will be appreciated. For further information call the MNS library at (314) 481-7630.

Scheduled future programs are:

1991

September 20	Charles Schneider, **To Be Announced**
November 15	Jim Nims, **A Bunch of Bull**

1992

February 21	Ross Larsen, **A Coin from Ithaca**
April 17	Dr. Harold Mare **(Tentative)**
June 19	Michael Pfefferkorn, **Reading Medieval Coin Legends**

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot. Trading begins at 12:15 p.m. The meeting itself starts at 1:30 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 27877, St. Louis MO 63146. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

MEETING AND PROGRAM CALENDAR

1991

July 28	Ken Thompson, **Mexican Revolutionary Coinage**
August 25	Earl Biffle, **Chops and Other Countermarks**
September 22	Michael Pfefferkorn, **Numismatic Quiz**
October 27	**To Be Announced**
November 24	Norm Athey, **Stamps, Coins, and History of Sarawak**
December 15	**Annual Christmas Party**

1992

January 26	Don Rusk, **Royal European Family Inter-relations**
February 23	**Numismatic Quiz**
March 22	Jim Watson, **World War I Austrian POW Camps**
April 26	Earl Biffle, **Coins of Jewish Kings**
May 24	Kurt Farley, **Oriental Bank Notes**
June 28	Michael Pfefferkorn, **Arabic Language Coins**
July 26	Roger Schmidt, **California Gold Coins**

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:30 p.m. at the Best Western Motor Lodge located at 2434 Old Dorsett Rd. (I-270 at Old Dorsett). A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with an educational program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

MEETING AND PROGRAM CALENDAR

1991

August 21,	**Numismatic Jeopardy**
September 256	Barry Faintich, **Currency Errors**
October 23	Sid Nusbaum, **To Be Announced**
November 27	John Bush, **Colonial Washington Copper Pieces**
December	**Annual Christmas Dinner** - Yacovelli's Restaurant, 407 Dunn Rd., St. Louis, MO

1992

January 22	Mike Dwyer, **Love Tokens**
February 26	Bob Provo, **Coin Bracelets**
March 25	**Annual Auction**
April 22	**Evolution of the Missouri Numismatic Society Library; a Video Presentation**
May 27	Robert Hendershott, **1904 Memorabilia**
June 24	Terry Schaub, **Tokens**
July 22	Jeff Sullivan, **To be announced**
August 26	David Frank, **Budget Numismatics for Beginning and Junior Collectors**
September 23	Eric P. Newman, **To Be Announced**

THE OFFICIAL 1992 RED BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS®

Whitman®

$8.95

Authoritative coin price guide since 1947.
Used by collectors and dealers

- Fully illustrated and easy to use.
- Up to seven price columns.
- Latest price and auction records.
- Official A.N.A. Grading Standards.
- Complete mintage records and history of U.S. coinage.
- Bullion table for instant updating of gold and silver coin prices.
- Mint errors, colonials, proof and mint sets, commemoratives, territorials, type coins, Civil War issues.

THE OFFICIAL 1992 BLUE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS®

Whitman®

$5.50

For 48 years the Blue Book has been THE STANDARD WHOLESALE PRICE GUIDE used by both seller and buyer. Compiled by a distinguished panel of professional coin dealers throughout the United States, the Blue Book for1991 features:

- Latest prices for all U.S. Coins from 1616 to the present, including Regular Issues,Colonials, Commemoratives, Territorials, Proof Sets, Mint Sets, and Gold.
- Gold and silver pricing tables permit easy, up-to minute evauluation of bullion-related coins
- Fully illustrated with photos of *actual-size coins.*
- Complete mintage records.
- Important historical information.
- Grading and collecting tips.

Martin World Coin

St. Louis' Oldest and Largest Full Time Coin & Stamp Dealer

Individual Investment Counseling
Estate & Probate Appraisals
Nationwide Teletype Service • Gold & Silver Coins & Bullion

9815 Watson Road
Watson Plaza
St. Louis, Mo. 63119
314-821-8487

10915 St. Charles Rock Road
Cypress Village Shopping Center
St. Louis, Mo. 63074
314-291-4477
314-291-2266

Bogey Hills Plaza
2045 Zumbehl Road
St. Charles, Mo. 63303
314-946-9889